

[THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1768.]

THE

[NUMB. 1312.]

NEW-YORK

OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



JOURNAL;

THE
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published August 13, 1767.
Flour at 20/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.
9 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 12 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISE and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	D's Age.	High- Water.	rises after 6	sets before 6	
THURSDAY	8	3	6	33	6
FRIDAY	9	4	6	34	6
SATURDAY	10	5	6	35	6
SUNDAY	11	6	6	36	6
MONDAY	12	7	6	37	6
TUESDAY	13	8	6	38	6
WEDNESDAY	14	9	6	39	6

Days 10h. 14 m. long, the 25th.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	6s. 6d.	Beef per Barrel	48s. 0d.
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New-England ditto	2s. 6d.	Chocol. per doz.	£1 2s. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	50s.	Bees Wax	1s. 7d.
Single refined ditto	1s. 0d.	Nut Wood	32s. 0d.
Molasses	1s. 10d.	Oak ditto	23s. 0d.

Letters from a FARMER in Pennsylvania to the Inhab-
itants of the British Colonies.

LETTER XII.

BELOVED COUNTRYMEN,

OME states have lost their liberty by
particular accidents: but this cala-
mity is generally owing to the decay
of virtue. A people is travelling fast
to destruction, when individuals con-
sider their interests as distinct from
those of the public. Such notions are fatal to their
country and to themselves, yet how many are there
so weak and so stupid as to think, they perform all
the offices of life, if they earnestly endeavour to in-
crease their own wealth, power, and credit, without
the least regard for the society, under the protection
of which they live; who, if they can make an im-
mediate profit to themselves, by lending their assis-
tance to those, whose projects plainly tend to the in-
jury of their country, rejoice in their dexterity, and
believe themselves entitled to the character of able
politicians. Miserable men! of whom it is hard to
say, whether they ought to be most the objects of
pity or contempt; but whose opinions are certainly
as detestable, as their practices are destructive.

Tho' I always reflect with a high pleasure on the
integrity and understanding of my countrymen,
which joined with a pure and humble devotion to
the great and gracious author of every blessing they
enjoy, will, I hope, ensure to them and their poste-
rity all temporal and eternal happiness, yet when I
consider that in every age and country there have
been bad men, my heart at this threatening period,
is so full of apprehension, as not to permit me to be-
lieve, but that there may be some on this continent,
against whom you ought to be upon your guard.

Men who either * hold or expect to hold certain

* It is not intended, by these words, to throw any
reflection upon gentlemen, because they are possessors
of offices: For many of them are certainly men of vir-
tue and lovers of their country. But supposed obli-
gations of gratitude and honour may induce them to
be silent. Whether these obligations ought to be re-
garded or not, is not so much to be considered by others,
in the judgment they form of these gentlemen, as
whether they think they ought to be regarded. Per-
haps therefore we shall act in the properest manner
towards them, if we neither reproach nor imitate
them. The persons meant in this letter, are the base
spirited wretches, who may endeavour to distinguish
themselves, by their sordid zeal in defending and
promoting measures, which they know beyond all ques-
tion to be destructive to the just rights and true inter-
ests of their country. It is scarcely possible to speak
of these men, with any degree of patience.—It is
scarcely possible to speak of them with any degree of
propriety.—For no words can truly describe their guilt
and meanness.—But, every honest bosom, on their be-
ing mentioned, will feel what cannot be express'd.

advantages, by setting examples of servility to their
countrymen.—Men, who trained to the employ-
ment, or self taught by a natural versatility of ge-
nius, serve as decoys for drawing the innocent
and unwary into snares. It is not to be doubted
but that such men will diligently bestir themselves,
on this and every like occasion, to spread the infec-
tion of their meanness as far as they can. On the
plans they have adopted, this is their course. This
is the method to recommend themselves to their
patrons. They act consistently, in a bad cause.
They run well, in a mean race.

From them we shall learn, how pleasant and pro-
fitable a thing it is, to be for our SUBMISSIVE be-
haviour well spoken of at St. James's or St. Ste-
phen's, at Guildhall or the Royal Exchange. Specious
fallacies will then be dress'd up with all the arts of de-
lusion, to persuade one colony to distinguish herself
from another, by unbecoming condescensions, which
will serve the ambitious purposes of great men at
home, and therefore will be thought by them to
entitle their assistance in obtaining them to confi-
derable rewards.

Our fears will be excited; our hopes will be
awakened.

It will be insinuated to us with a plausible affec-
tation of wisdom and concern, how prudent it is to
please the powerful—how dangerous to provoke them
—and then comes in the perpetual incantation that
freezes up every generous purpose of the soul in
cold, inactive expectation—"that if there is any
request to be made, compliance will obtain a favour-
able attention."

Our vigilance and our union are success and safety.
Our negligence and our division are distress and
death. They are worse—They are shame and fla-
very. Let us equally shun the benumbing stillness
of overweening sloth, and the feverish activity of
that ill-informed zeal, which buies itself in main-

If their quickness did not blind them, they might
perceive along the coast of these colonies many skele-
tons of wretched ambition, who after distinguish-
ing themselves in the support of the stamp act, by a
courageous contempt of their country and of justice,
have been left to linger out their miserable existence,
without a government, collectorship, secretaryship,
or any other commissions, to console them as well as it
could, for loss of virtue and reputation—while num-
berless offices have been bestowed in these colonies on
people from Great-Britain, and new ones are conti-
nually invented, to be thus bestowed. As a few
great prizes are put into a lottery to tempt multi-
tudes to lose, so here and there an American has
been raised to a good post—

"Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto."

Mr. Grenville indeed, in order to recommend the
stamp-act; had the unequalled generosity to pour
down a golden shower of offices upon Americans;
and yet these ungrateful colonies did not thank Mr.
Grenville for showing his kindness to their country-
men, nor them for accepting it. How must that
great statesman have been surpris'd, to find, that
the unpolish'd colonists could not be reconciled to in-
famy—by treachery? Such a bountiful disposition
towards us never appeared in any minister before him,
and probably never will appear again: For it is evi-
dent, that such a system of policy is to be established
on this continent, as in a short time, is to render it ut-
terly unnecessary, to use the least art in order to con-
ciliate our approbation of any measures. Some of
our countrymen may be employed to fix chains upon
us, but they never will be permitted to hold them
afterwards. So that the utmost, that any of them
can expect, is only a temporary provision, that may
expire in their own time, but which they may be as-
sured, will preclude their children from having any
consideration paid to them. NATIVES of America
will sink into total NEGLECT and CONTEMPT, the
moment, that their country loses the constitutional
powers she now possesses. Most sincerely do I wish
and pray, that every one of us may be convinced, of
this great truth, that—industry and integrity are
the "paths of pleasantness," which lead to happiness.

taining little, mean, and narrow opinions. Let us
with a truly wise generosity and charity banish and
discourage all illiberal distinctions, which may arise
from differences in situation, forms of government,
or modes of religion. Let us consider ourselves as
MEN—FREEMEN—CHRISTIAN FREEMEN—separa-
ted from the rest of the world, and firmly bound to-
gether by the same rights, interests, and dangers.
Let these keep our attention inflexibly fixed on the
GREAT OBJECTS, which we must CONTINUALLY
REGARD, in order to preserve those rights, to pro-
mote those interests, and to avert those dangers.

Let these truths be indelibly impressed on our
minds—That we cannot be HAPPY without being free—
that we cannot be free, without being secure in our
property—that we cannot be secure in our property,
if without our consent, others may, as by right, take
it away—that taxes imposed on us by parliament do
thus take it away—that duties laid for the sole pur-
pose of raising money, are taxes—that attempts to
lay such duties should be instantly and firmly opposed
—that this opposition can never be effectual, unless
it is the united efforts of these provinces—that there-
fore BENEVOLENCE of temper toward each other,
and UNANIMITY of councils, are essential to the
welfare of the whole—and lastly, that for this rea-
son, every man amongst us, who in any manner
would encourage either dissention, diffidence, or in-
difference between these colonies, is an enemy to
himself and to his country.

The belief of these truths, I verily think, my
countrymen, is indispensably necessary to your hap-
piness. I beseech you, therefore, "teach them
diligently unto your children, and talk of them when
you sit in your houses, and when you walk by the
way, and when you lie down, and when you rise up."

What have these colonies to ask, while they con-
tinue free? Or what have they to dread, but insi-
dious attempts to subvert their freedom? Their
prosperity does not depend on ministerial favours,
to particular provinces. They form one political
body, of which each colony is a member. Their
happiness is founded on their constitution; and is to
be promoted, by preserving that constitution in un-
abated vigour, throughout every part. A spot, a
speck of decay, however small the limb on which
it appears, and however remote it may seem from
the vitals should be alarming. We have all the
rights requisite for our prosperity. The legal au-
thority of Great-Britain may indeed lay hard re-
strictions upon us; but like the spear of Telephus,
it will cure as well as wound. Her unkindness will
instruct and compel us, after some time, to discover
in our industry and frugality, surprising remedies,—
if our rights continue unviolated. As long as the
products of our labour, and the rewards of our care,
can properly be called our own, so long it will be
worth our while to be industrious and frugal. But
if when we plow—sow—reap—gather & thresh, we find,
that we plow,—sow—reap—gather—and thresh for
others, whose PLEASURE is to be the SOLE LI-
MITATION how much they shall take, and how
much they shall leave, why should we repeat the
unprofitable toil? horses and oxen, are content with
that portion of the fruits of their work, which their
owners assign them, in order to keep them strong
enough to raise successive crops, but even these
beasts will not submit to draw for their masters until
they are subdued with whips and goads. Let us take
care of our rights, and we therein take care of our
property. † "SLAVERY IS EVER PRECE-
DED BY SLEEP." Individuals may be depen-
dant on ministers if they please. STATES SHOULD
SCORN IT—and if you are not wanting to yourselves,
you will have a proper regard paid you by those,
to whom if you are not respectable, you will be con-
temptible. But—if we have already forgot the rea-
sons that urged us with unexampled unanimity to
exert ourselves two years ago—if our zeal for the
public good is worn out before the home-spun cloths,
which it caused us to have made—if our resoluti-

* Deuteron. vi. 7.

† Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws—Bo. 14. ch. 13.

as are so faint, as by our present conduct to condemn our own late successful example.—If we are not affected by any reverence for the memory of our ancestors, who transmitted to us that freedom in which they had been blest—if we are not animated by any regard for posterity, to whom by the most sacred obligations we are bound to deliver down the invaluable inheritance. THEN indeed, any minister—or any tool of a minister—or any creature of a tool of a minister—or any lower instrument of administration, if lower there be, is a personage whom it may be dangerous to offend.

I shall be extremely sorry if any man mistakes my meaning in any thing I have said. Officers employed by the crown are, while according to law, they conduct themselves, entitled to legal obedience and sincere respect. These it is a duty to render them; and these no good or prudent person will withhold. But when these officers through rashness, or design, desire to enlarge their authority beyond its due limits, and expect improper concessions to be made to them, from regard for the employments they bear, their attempts should be considered as equal injuries to the crown and people, and should be courageously and constantly opposed. To suffer our ideas to be confounded by names on such occasions, would be an inexcusable weakness, and probably an irremediable error.

We have reason to believe, that several of his Majesty's present ministers are good men, and friends to our country; and it seems not unlikely, that by a particular concurrence of events, we have been treated a little more severely than they wished we should be. They might not think it prudent to stem a torrent. But what is the difference to us, whether arbitrary acts take their rise from ministers, or are permitted by them? Ought any point to be allowed to a good minister, that should be denied to a bad one? The mortality of ministers is a very frail

“Instrumenta regni” Tacitus. Ann. Bo. 12. S. 66.

If any person shall imagine that he discovers in these letters, the least dissimulation towards our most excellent Sovereign, and the Parliament of Great-Britain, or dislike of the dependence of these colonies on that kingdom, I beg that such persons will not form any judgment on particular expressions, but will consider the tenor of all the letters taken together. In that case I flatter myself, that every unprejudiced reader will be convinced, that the true interests of Great-Britain are as dear to me, as they ought to be every good subject.

If I am an enthusiast in any thing, it is in my zeal for the perpetual dependence of these colonies on their mother country.—A dependence founded on mutual benefits, which can be continued only by mutual affections. Therefore it is, that with extreme apprehension I view the smallest seeds of discontent, which are unwarily scattered abroad. Fifty or sixty years will make astonishing alterations in these colonies; and this consideration should render it the business of Great-Britain more and more to cultivate our good dispositions towards her: But the misfortune is, that those great men, who are wrestling for power at home, think themselves very slightly interested in the prosperity of their country fifty or sixty years hence, but are deeply concerned in blowing up a popular clamour for supposed immediate advantages.

For my part, I regard Great-Britain as a bulwark happily fixed between these colonies and the powerful nations of Europe. That kingdom is our advanced post or fortification, which remaining safe, we under its protection enjoying peace, diffuse the blessings of religion, science and liberty thro' remote wildernesses. It is therefore incontestibly our duty and our interest, to support the strength of Great-Britain. When confiding in that strength, she begins to forget from whence it arose, it will be an easy thing to shew the source. She may readily be reminded of the loud alarm spread among her merchants and tradesmen, by the universal association of these colonies, at the time of the stamp-act, not to import any of her manufactures. In the year 1718, the Russians and Swedes entered into an agreement not to suffer Great-Britain to export any naval stores from their dominions but in Russian or Swedish Ships, and at their own prices. Great-Britain was distressed. Pitch and tar rose to three pounds a barrel. At length they thought of getting these articles from the colonies; and the attempt succeeding, they fell down to fifteen shillings. In 1756, Great-Britain was threatened with an invasion, an easterly wind blowing for six weeks, she could not man her fleet; and the whole nation was thrown into the utmost consternation. The wind changed. The American ships arrived. The fleet failed in ten or fifteen days. There are some other reflections on this subject, worthy of the most deliberate attention of the British Parliament; but they are of such a nature, that I do not choose to mention them publicly. I thought that I discharged my duty to my country, by taking the liberty, in the year 1765, while the stamp-act was in suspense, of writing my sentiments to a man of the greatest influence at home, who, afterwards distinguished himself, by espousing our cause, in the debates concerning the repeal of that act.

“Ubi imperium ad ignaros aut minus bonus pervenit novum illud exemplum, ab dignis & idoneis, ad

mortality. A—may succeed a Shelburne—A—may succeed a Conway.

We find a new kind of minister lately spoken of at home.—THE MINISTER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. The term seems to have peculiar propriety when referred to these colonies with a different meaning annexed to it, from that in which it is taken there. By the word “minister” we may understand not only a servant of the crown, but a man of influence among the commons, who regard themselves as having a share in the sovereignty over us. The “minister of the house” may in a point respecting the colonies be so strong, that the minister of the crown in the house, if he is a distinct person, may not choose even where his sentiments are favourable to us, to come to a pitched battle upon our account. For though I have the highest opinion of the deference of the house for the King's minister, yet he may be so good natured, as not to put it to the test, except it be for the mere or immediate profit of his master or himself.

But whatever kind of minister he is, that attempts to innovate a single jot in the privileges of these colonies, him I hope you will undauntedly oppose; and that you will never suffer yourselves to be either cheated or frightened into any unworthy obsequiousness. On such emergencies you may surely, without presumption, believe, that, ALMIGHTY GOD himself will look down upon your righteous contest, with gracious approbation. You will be a “Band of Brothers,” cemented by the dearest ties, and strengthened with inconceivable supplies of force and constancy, by that sympathetic ardour, which animates good men, confederated in a good cause. Your honour and welfare are most intimately concerned, and besides, you are assigned by divine providence, in the appointed order of things, the protection of helpless unborn ages, whose fate depends upon your virtue. Whether they shall arise the noble and indisputable heirs of the richest patrimonies, or the dastardly and hereditary drudges of imperious task-masters, YOU MUST DETERMINE.

To discharge this double duty to yourselves and to your posterity, you have nothing to do, but to call forth into use the good sense and spirit of which you are possessed. You have nothing to do, but to conduct your affairs peaceably—prudently—firmly—jointly. By these means you will support the character of free-men, without losing that of faithful subjects—a good character in any government, one of the best under a British government.—You will prove that Americans have that true magnanimity of soul, that can resent injuries, without falling into rage; and that though your devotion to Great-Britain is the most affectionate, yet you can make proper distinctions, and know what you owe to your selves, as well as to her. You will at the same time that you advance your interests, advance your reputation.—You will convince the world of the justice of your demands, and the purity of your intentions.—While all mankind must with unceasing applause confess, that you indeed deserve liberty, who so well understand it, so passionately love it, so temperately enjoy it, and so wisely, bravely, and virtuously assert maintain and defend it.

“Certe ego libertatem, quam mihi a parente meo tradita est, experiri: Verum id frustra an ob rem faciam in vestra manu situm est, Quirites.”

For my part, I am resolved strenuously to contend for the liberty delivered down to me by my ancestors; but whether I shall do it effectually or not, depends on you my countrymen.

“How little soever one is able to write when the liberties of one's country are threatened, it is still more difficult to be silent.”

Is there not the strongest probability, that if the universal sense of these colonies is immediately expressed by resolves of the assemblies in support of their rights, by instructions to their agents on the subject, and by PETITIONS to the Crown and Parliament for redress, these measures will have the same success now, that they had in the time of the Stamp-act?

A FARMER.

indignos & non idoneos transferunt.

Sal. Bell. Cat. f. 50.

The following note, on the words “thus they are disregarded,” was designed to have been inserted in the FARMER's 11th letter, in our last, but came too late for that purpose.

“The Republic is always attacked with greater vigour than it is defended: for the audacious and profligate prompted by their natural enmity to it, are easily impelled to act by the least nod of their leaders: whereas the HONEST, I know not why, are generally slow and unwilling to stir; and neglecting always the BEGINNINGS of things, are never roused to exert themselves, but by the last necessity: so that through IRRESOLUTION and DELAY, when they would be glad to compound at last for their QUIET, at the expence even of their HONOUR, they commonly lose them BOTH.”

Cicero's Orat. for Sextius. Such were the sentiments of this great and excellent man, whose vast abilities, and the calamities of his country during his time, enabled him by mournful experience, to form a just judgment on the conduct of the friends and enemies of liberty.

To the FREEMEN and FREEHOLDERS of the CITY and COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

JOHN A. NOKES VERSES, TOM A. STILES: Of Queries against Queries.

No. 2, to be continued, or not, as Occasion shall require.

THERE is as much difference between a Lawyer, taking the Term to signify a Gentleman of Letters and Education, who hath applied himself to investigate the Spirit of the Law, and to gain a generous Knowledge of the Constitution, (and acts accordingly) there is as much Difference between such a Lawyer and a common practising Attorney, (and Men do not change their Nature but only their Appearance, by wearing a Councillor's Robes) as there is between a Mushroom and a Toadstool. To undiscerning Eyes they are both alike; but taste, and you'll find your Error. One affords a wholesome and agreeable Food, the other is rank Poison. I ask the GENTLEMEN's Pardon for making this low Comparison, but another does not strike me at present, and I have no Time to waste in Decorations: Besides, why should I hunt for delicate Victuals, when my Stomach relishes plain Meat as well, which, tho' it may not so much tickle the Palate, is to the full as nutritious? And as I write only for People of as healthy Constitutions as my own, I hope they will not be displeased with my homely Entertainment. However, they shall have the best Part of any Banquet, which is a hearty Welcome: Are not pettifoggish Attorneys the bane of Society. And does not this Country as much swarm with them, as Norway does with Rats, or our Salt Meadows, in a calm Summer's Evening with Musketoes? And do not both Kinds of Vermin sustain themselves by drawing the Blood from our very Bodies? Non misere Cuiem, nisi plena Cruoris, Hirudo; i. e. a true GAME Lawyer will never leave his Client (for they are fast Friends in such Circumstances; very tenacious of their Privileges; and this is one of them) till he hath sucked him as dry as the Deserts of Arabia, and left no more of the vital Fluid in his Vessels, then one might reasonably expect to find in an Egyptian Mummy.—But I hasten to the Cause of Truth and Righteousness.

Against Article 9th. When Mr. Cosby was Governor of this Province, I was not, that I know of, in Existence. I cannot therefore say who opposed his oppressive Administration; nor can I say whether his Administration was oppressive or not; nor yet what Persons, or whether any, prejudiced themselves and their Families by their Opposition. But, whoever were the Sufferers, is it not reasonable to suppose they were not the Lawyers?—unless by Accident. When did they learn (for it seems they are become great Proficients in) the Doctrine of self-Denial and Mortification? Does a Frenchman love Garlick; a Welchman Cheese; or a New-Englander Molasses? If they do, doubt the Lawyer's Abstinence, when Profit is opposed to Patriotism. They might have been cut-throats; (tho' Men in general, would rather be thought Knaves than Fools;) they might have imagined (for they are Men of lively Imaginations) that they could prevail upon Governor Cosby, to shut his own Eyes, and make Use of their's, (have they not often done so both before and since, here and elsewhere?) and Governor Cosby might have chose (for great Men are sometimes whimsical) to believe his own Senses. Governors will be obstinate as well as their Inferiors: Have we not recent Instances? And if some Lawyers should have tried to make Experiments upon Governor Cosby, (for they are experimental Gentlemen) and were not so fortunate as to succeed; is the Governor solely to be blamed for the Failure? When Men play at Bowls, must they not expect to meet with Rubbers? Had private Pique and personal Prejudice no Share in the Opposition referred to? Had ill-grounded Expectations, which were un luckily disappointed, no Share in it? Is not the Quirist's Representation of this Matter designedly fictitious? And how should he be treated who endeavours to deceive you, in so momentous an Affair, as that of choosing Persons to whom every Thing that is most dear is to be entrusted? Had not the Province at that Time a Gentleman at the Head of the Bench, whose Integrity and Abilities were an Honour to the Court, and an Ornament to the Place of his Nativity? Did not that very Gentleman silence some of the Bar for bad Behaviour? And does this look as if the Governor was the offending Party? Do you, my Countrymen, who can see without Law-Spectacles, determine the Question, and I shall have no Apprehensions of an unfavourable Verdict.

Agst. Art. 10th. The Lawyers, for aught I know, might have assisted in drawing up the Petitions, &c. against the Stamp-Act, and oppressive Acts of Trade. But does it appear that they could not have been done as well without their Assistance? Were there not Lawyers enough who were deputed by the different Provinces, and whose proper Business it then became to have assisted in drawing up such Petitions, without the Aid and Advice of those amongst us, whose proper Business it was not? Had not our own Representatives Understanding sufficient for such a small Matter? I always looked upon them (and I presume others did the same; or else they would hardly have been elected) to be Men of both Sense and Probity. Is it not then a Shame that any one (be he who he may) should have the Assurance to call upon them, to bear Witness against themselves, in a Cause of such capital Importance? Is it not calling in Question the Understanding of every Freeman and every Freeholder who voted for them? And will any Freeman or any Freeholder, tamely put up with such an Insult? Rouse, my Countrymen, and do Justice to your injured Reputations!—Did not the Lawyers foresee, (for they are a penetrating Set of Men) when they agreed not to make Use of stamped Paper, that no Disadvantages, in the Issue, could attend such an Agreement? Did they not know (for they are a knowing Set of Men) that the Stamp-Act must either be repealed, or else carried with Execution by Military Power? If it was repeal'd, did they not know that the SUITS, &c. which were suspended during the Interval, must finally be determined in the same Manner that they us'd to be? Did they do Business without the Stamps? Did not the Merchants? Which Body of Men therefore acted with more Spirit on the Occasion? Which Body of Men deserved best of their Country? Those who refused to do any Business without Stamps, or those who did all their Business as before, without paying any Regard to them, at the Hazard of their Fortunes. It is possible that the Lawyers might have advised the Merchants to run the Risk; for they have often advised men to take Burthens upon their Shoulders, which they themselves would not help to Support by one of their Fingers? Did they not know that all law Proceedings would return to their usual Channel? And if they did return, were they not sure of reaping all usual Advantages? If the Act had been forced upon us, did they not know that no greater Sacrifice would have been expected from them, then from the other Inhabitants of the Colony? And if others had been obliged to submit, had they resolved to resist alone? Let any one who has the least Idea of the Men and their Communications, determine for himself. Does it not appear that they, of all Men, were the least likely to suffer by the Stamp-Act? At least, it is not evident, that the trading Part of the Community, most of whom had not

the same large Effluents, and whose daily Bread, in a great Measure, depended upon their daily Business, were much more likely to be Losers by the Opposition, than the Lawyers? And yet were not they Ten Thousand Times more hearty in the Cause than the others? Nay, was it not entirely owing to their spirited Conduct, in refusing to send for British Manufactures, &c. that the oppressive Act, was at length happily repealed? Really Mr. QUERRIST, when you endeavour to give the Fraternity so much Relief, and to make them appear so meritorious, from Actions where their Merit (however illustrious it may be in other Cases, as undoubtedly it is) cannot possibly be pleaded, I think you do them no great Service; not to say (for to be sure it should not be said) that when Men are cried up for any Excellency, which it is glaring they do not possess, the World will be apt to suspect, that they do not possess others, which might have been tacitly allowed them, had we not been put upon our Guard by sophisticated Panegyric? Well, says the old Song, The Mask will drop off, if you shake but the Pelts, And shew King and Country all center'd in Self.

Agst. Art. 11th. The late Attempt to Appeal from the Verdict of a Jury. I will allow to have been a dangerous Attack upon the Liberties of the People. I will allow also, that the Profession unanimously opposed it. But further this Dependent faith not. For had the Appeal been established, how would it have increased Law-Business? How would it have promoted the private Interest of the Lawyers? Would not our Courts have then sunk much in their Dignity? Would not their Decisions have been of infinitely less Weight than they were before? Would Litigants have been at so much Expence here, when it was so probable that the obtaining a Verdict on either Side, would have been of no Avail to either, as the Matter would finally be determined in Britain? And if Litigants would not have been at so much Expence, how, in the Name of Wonder, would the private Interest of the Lawyers have been promoted? No, my Countrymen, I repeat it again, (and indeed when Tom a Stiles is so much given to Tautology, (for the Loquacity of the Law is multiloquacious) which runs thro' (and thro') his Queries) how can his Antagonist John a Nokes avoid it? Their Craft (for they are a crafty Set of Men) was in Danger. Hence the Lacrimae—hence arose their spurious Patriotism. And if they deny it, ask them whether they are more to be credited in this than they are in other Cases, where their private Interest is so feelingly concerned? Their Character was, of old, to devour Widows Houses; (were they not a voracious Set of Men?) and as we are told every Sabbath from the Pulpit, that the World is and has long been growing worse and worse; can we wonder, if at this Time of Day, the Widows themselves should not be able to escape their rapacious Jaws? Take Care of yourselves, my fair Countrywomen; for they who can swallow Camels, without straining either their Gullet or their Conscience, will hardly have resisting Grace enough to pass by such delicate morsels as you are.—The Querrist will please to observe, that I have no Occasion to ask Lieutenant Governor Colden, the Members of his Majesty's Council, or the Judges of the Supreme Court, for Information, with respect to the Motives (and with them only we are concern'd) upon which the Opposition aforesaid proceeded. I have no Doubt that I want to have removed. Besides, my Station in Life (confined as I am behind a Counter) would not intitle me to take any such Liberty with Gentlemen whose Rank is so much above my own. But, tho' the Querrist (undoubtedly) might have been favour'd with an Interview, I cannot think that he has consulted any of them; if he had, I believe they would have advised him (if he ever TAKES Advice) either to have used their Names to a better Purpose, or else to have done them the Honour—to say nothing about them: For as some Men's Tongues are no Scandal, so are some Men's Praises no Commendation. Neither can I think that the most worthy Members of our late Assembly, will give him any Thanks for making a Handle of their Resolve of the 14th of December, 1765. That the Lawyers had shewn themselves Friends to the Liberties of this Colony, and deserve to be regarded accordingly. Because it is pretty generally known by whose Interest that Resolve was obtained—upon what Occasion it was made, (for we have seen infamous prevaricating Times) and what Arts (for there has been an artful Set of Men) were employed (I would not for the World say Misrepresentations) to get it effected. I say, most People now know what Purposes that Resolve was procured to serve. And I say also, when Men will stoop so low as to quote in their own Favour any Thing which may have been dictated (for they are a dissolvent Set of Men) by their own over-weening Imaginations, that their Prostration can only be paralleled by their Folly; and that they deserve Fifty more than Resentment: As YOUNG says, (tho' to be sure the saying is not at all applicable to the Matter in Agitation) "They light a Torch to shew their Shame the more."

A C A R D.

JOHN A NOKES, presents Compliments to TOM A STILES, and begs Leave to inform him, That a Bill of Exceptions is already filed against an elaborate Performance, in Mr. Holt's last Supplement, signed A FREEMAN; and that he may expect, in due Time, to see the false colouring with which the Lawyers are therein so plentifully bedaubed, wiped off with a wet sponge, and the Facts, upon which the Objections of the good People of this Province against choosing Lawyers for their Representatives, were raised, exhibited to the World in puris naturalibus.

N. B. When the Lion's Skin was taken off, the Animal which had borrowed it, did not cut any very formidable Figure.

NEW-YORK, February 25.

A letter from London, dated Dec. 10, 1767, says the duke of Bedford's Friends are coming into the Ministry, Lord Sandwich, to be at the Head of the Admiralty, Lords Gower and Weymouth, to be Secretaries of State; and it is imagined Lord Chatham and his friends will be out, and appear again in Opposition; Grenville will join the Marquis of Rockingham's party, but he must alter his Sentiments of America, as the Marquis will not give up his, who appears to be the best Friend we have got here.

[We are desired to insert the following Paragraph]

We hear from the Borough of Westchester, that the Election for a Member for that Borough came on last Monday, the Candidates offered were Lewis Morris, Esq; and Mr. John De Lancey, that upon the close of the Pole Mr. John De Lancey had a Majority of three Votes, which was occasioned by the returning Officer's rejecting the Votes of all the Freeman of the said Borough, who were for Mr. Morris.—If their Votes had been admitted Mr. Morris would have had a Majority.—The Conduct of the returning Officer in this Respect is much talked

of, and we hope will Occasion a Scrutiny, as the Writ to the Officer commanded him to take not only the Votes of the Freeholders, but of the Freeman, and that such has been the Usage ever since the Year 1702, in which Year that Borough sent a Representative for the first Time.—

Several long Pieces which have been lately brought to the Press, and would not admit of Delay, have laid us under a Necessity of desiring some Pieces intended for this Paper, particularly one from Democritus, which it is hoped he will be pleased to excuse, the same Favour we request of our Customers, for the smallness of the Quantity of News contained in this Paper, we having had neither Time to collect, nor Room to insert it.—Advertisements omitted will be in our next.—Remarks on the Queries in Mr. Parker's Paper of last Week, will be publish'd in a separate Paper Tomorrow Afternoon.

ROBERT WOOFFENDALE, Surgeon Dentist, begs Leave to acquaint the Public, that he is return'd from Philadelphia, and performs all Operations upon the Teeth, as usual.

N. B. Mr. Wooffendale intends residing at Jamaica during his Stay in America, but will attend at New-York every Thursday; such Gentlemen and Ladies who require his Attendance, are desired to leave a Line with Mr. Moore, next to Mr. Rappel's, at the Fly-Market.

A C A R D.

JACK Bowling and Tom Hatchway send their Service (damn Compliments) to the Freeholders and Freeman of the City of New-York, and beg they would in order to try how the Land lies, take an Observation, and they will find,

1st. That the good People of this City are supported by Trade and the Merchants.

2d. That the Lawyers are supported by the People.

The Difference here given will plainly point out the Course they ought to steer.

Ship Defiance, February the 20th, 1768.

To be sold, at public Vendue,

ON Wednesday the thirtieth day of March next, the house and lot of ground belonging to the estate of Catherine Bratt, deceased, situate in Smith-street, now in the occupation of Jeremiah Wool, being on the west side of the said street; the lot contains in length on both sides, seventy feet, and twenty-eight feet, in breadth, front and rear,—a good title will be given. Feb. 24, 1768.

Richard Williamfon,

Opposite Elias Delbrosses, Esq; in Queen-Street, has for Sale,

A Few boxes of excellent candles, at 9d. per pound; also two purple chintz printed cottons and lincens, cotton and linen handkerchiefs; men and women's hose, scarlet cloaks, ribbons, checks, calico and felt hats, camblets, shalloons, cotton wool; a few dozens of shaggy leather, knives and forks, cut-throats, penknives, razors, scissars, buckles, ivory and horn combs; coat and vest buttons, bindings, gartering, sleeve buttons, with several other articles in the dry good way, which he will sell at prime cost, wholesale or retail.—Also a pan and other utensils for making of candles.

He returns thanks to his friends who have favoured him with their custom;—and desires all those who are indebted to him, to pay the same before the 10th of March next, (that he may be enabled to pay his own debts) otherwise they will be sued without further notice.—As he intends to leave this city in May next.

T O B E S O L D,

A Farm, situate in the Township of Bedminster, county of Somerset, and province of New-Jersey, lately the property of Jeremiah Bright, containing 310 acres, 70 or 80 acres of which is cleared fit for tillage, 20 or 30 acres of improved meadow, and as many more may be made; the remainder of the land is well timbered; on the farm is a good stone house two stories; a barn, and other out-buildings, a bearing orchard of about 150 apple-trees, the whole in good fence, and a fine lively stream running through the same.—Inquire of Doctor Lewis Johnston, John Barberie, Stephen Skinner, or John Johnston, at Perth-Amboy, who will give easy payments, and an indisputable title for the same, good bonds will be taken in payment. Feb. 18, 1768.

T O B E S O L D,

A Farm, containing about 220 acres, situate at Matchaponix, in the county of Middlesex and province of New-Jersey, eleven miles from Amboy and New-Brunswick, and four from South-River landing, in the neighbourhood of two iron-works, and two grist-mills, where is a good market for all kind of produce, has the valuable advantage of a large out-let for cattle and swine. There is on the farm, a small house, Dutch barn, Blacksmith's shop, and a young bearing orchard; about 30 acres cleared land, the remainder good land, well timbered, 30 or 40 acres of good swamp meadow may be made with little expence. The farm is well watered, will suit a farmer or tradesman, being in a neighbourhood of wealthy farmers.—Inquire of John Johnston, at Amboy, or Thomas Newton, on the premises. Matchaponix, Feb. 20, 1768.

Perth-Amboy, Feb. 10, 1768.

To be sold, at public Vendue, on Thursday

the 31st Day of March, THE plantation of John Gordon, situate in Cranbury, in Middlesex county, east New-Jersey, containing about 200 acres, whereon is a house, barn, orchard, and other improvements, conveniently situated to mills and places of worship, and about five miles from Spotswood. The

venue to be held on the premises; one third of the purchase money being paid down, good security will be taken for the remainder, paying interest.—For further particulars apply to JOHN BARBERIE, at Perth-Amboy, who has power to sell. N. B. He has also a negro girl of 14 years of age to sell, fit for the country.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the stated Meetings of the General Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, are held at Perth-Amboy, on the 2d Tuesday in April and 2d Tuesday in September. JAMES PARKER.

Perth-Amboy, Feb. 22, 1768

To be sold, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, in New-York, on the 11th of March 1768, at public Sale, to the highest Bidder, between the Hours of Eleven and one;



A Lot of Land, situate, lying, and being in Dutchess County, it being the 4th Part of Lot No. 36, in the Great Nine Partners, and is Lot No. 3 in the Sub-Division, containing 874 and a Quarter Acres of good Wheat Land. On the Lot are five Tenants, two have Leases, the others are Tenants at Will; there are a Number of bearing Fruit Trees, and five Houses and Barns; it is in a thick settled Neighbourhood, Saw and Grist-Mills near, and good Roads to Poughkeepsie and Fish-Kill Landings.—Whoever inclines to purchase before the Day of Public Sale, may apply to John Dies, in Stone-Street, in New-York, who will give an indisputable Title for the same. JOHN DIES.

A Few fresh LIMES, and Coracoa Lime Juice, to be sold by J. ABRAHAM, in B. Street.

BY virtue of fundry executions

to us the subscribers directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Vankirk, and pursuant thereto,—we have seized a certain tract of land and tenement, belonging to the said William Vankirk, situate in Freehold, containing about three hundred acres of good wheat-land, well water'd and timber'd, about twenty acres of meadow; great part well improv'd, a bearing orchard, consisting of about five hundred trees of the best of fruit;—a good house and barn, and waggon-house, and other out-houses; and is nigh by a grist-mill, and about five miles from the court-house.—Now this is to give notice, that the aforesaid lands and tenements, so taken, will be exposed to sale, by way of public vendue, on Saturday the ninth day of April, on the premises, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon of the same day. by

February 5, 1768.

JOHN TAYLOR, late Sheriff.

THOMAS LEONARD, Sheriff.

Just imported in the Minerva, Capt. Tillet, from London, and will be sold very cheap, by

Thomas Charles Willett,

In Smith-Street, two Doors below Mr. Grove Bond's,

VARIETY of blond, thread and

black lace, Dutch lace, plain, striped and figur'd gauze, gauze aprons, black and white figur'd satins for cloaks, black, plain, spotted and figur'd modes; Perfumers, Cardinal silks, farceners, plain and figur'd ribbons, black and white love ribbons; Barcelona handkerchiefs, black cravats, all colours of best Belladine sewing silk, white and coloured threads, cotton threads, Lisle threads, India cotton; common darning, and white-chapel needles; pins, thimbles, variety of new patterns for needle work; white and black catgut, ferret and silk stay laces, nonsopretties, tapes, silk ferrets, quality and shoe binding, silk shoe galloons—braids, shapung galloons, and French cord for stays—pastboard for bonnets, satin and mode hats, bonnets, paste pins for the hair; black horn combs, dressing combs, cap wire—fans, trimmings for hats; leather and silk gloves and mittens,—quilted petticoats, men's cheap silk stockings—tooth brushes, a dentifrice for the teeth, Eau de luce, fans pareille, lavender & rose water,—Rappee snuff, fine Italian hair powder, English pomatum,—variety of new fashioned caps, fillets, necklaces, &c. Feb. 12

By Permission of his Excellency the Governor.

By the American COMPANY.

At the Theatre in John-Street, this Evening, being the 25th of Feb. 1768, will be presented, an Historical PLAY, written by Shakespear, call'd,

The First PART of

KING HENRY IV.

With the HUMOURS of

Sir JOHN FALSTAFF,

And the DEATH of

HENRY, Sirnamed HOTSPUR.

Hotspur, by Mr. HALLAM,

King Henry, by Mr. MORRIS,

Prince of Wales, by Mr. WALL,

Sir Walter Blunt, by Mr. HENRY,

Worcester, by Mr. TOMLINSON,

Sir Richard Vernon, by Mr. GREVILLE,

Northumberland, by Mr. WOOLLS,

Westmoreland, by Mr. RAWORTH,

Prince John, by Mrs. WALL,

Poins, by Mr. MALONE,

Peto, by Mr. ROBERTS,

Sir John Falstaff, by Mr. DOUGLASS,

Hostess, by Mrs. HARMAN,

Lady Percy, by Miss CHEER,

SINGING by Mr. WOOLLS, and Miss WAIN-WRIGHT,

To which will be added, a Comedy in two Acts, call'd, The

OLD MAID.

The OLD MAID, by Mrs. HARMAN,

CAPTAIN CAPE, by Mr. DOUGLASS,

Young Clerimont, by Mr. WALL,

Mr. Harlow, by Mr. HALLAM,

Hearty, by Mr. MORRIS,

Mrs. HARLOW, by Miss CHEER.

To begin exactly at six o'Clock. Vivant Rex & Regina. No Person on any pretence whatsoever, can be admitted behind the Scenes.

TICKETS, to be had at H. GAINES's, at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square, and of Mr. Lansdown, at Mr. Hayes's, in the Arch of the Theatre.

Places in the Boxes, may be taken of Mr. Broadbent, at the Stage Door.—Ladies will please to send their Servants, to keep their Places, at Four o'Clock.

BOXES, 8s, PIT, 5s GALLERY, 3s.

POETS CORNER.

To the RINTER,

SIR,
The following Lines from an absent Friend of mine, are desired to be inserted in your Paper.—I have taken the Liberty to add a short Note to two Passages, which I hope you will observe.
Yours, &c.

An ELEGY on the Death of DRAMATICUS.
Vigor Etatis omnino nihil a seorsum differt.

Al! what is life, but a contracted span?
His course is ended, when 'tis scarce begun;
Year steals on year—time swiftly flies away,
As morn we flourish, and at noon decay:—
That vital principle, that genial flame,
That cheers, supports, and animates our frame;
Is of its brittle mansion soon depriv'd,
And in one age, it is forgot we liv'd!
Unless the trump, or glorious rolls of fame,
To future times, perpetuate our name.
Ye daring wits! that infect this town,
Reflect upon the horrid deed you've done;
He's dead! he's dead! DRAMATICUS is dead!
From his pale cheek the rosy hue is fled;
His eyes are clos'd, that spark'd once like fire;
His tongue is silent—that could mirth inspire,
Charm ev'ry ear—and in his comic vein

But now, behold! his death the gay deplore,
Absorb'd in grief, his corse stand weeping o'er;
Each gentle nymph, * gives vent to mournful sighs,
Whilst pearly tears o'erflow her pitying eyes;
So great their sorrow at this fatal shock!

In sober sadness, beaus incline the head,
And this their cry, *Dramaticus is dead!*
He's dead! alas! how awful is the sound!
Ye guilty wretches say, who gave the wound?
To you Philander, we his fall ascribe,
And your inhuman, wrong-head, scribbling tribe:
But if repentment, can avenge his death,
Oh! tremble at each top's and females breath! †
How much I pity and lament his fate,
In strains elegiac shall the muse relate;
While Cypress wreaths, around our brows shall twine,
As wanton tendrils clasp the clust'ring vine:
And for his tomb these verses I'll compose,
To brand the name of his malignant foes.

Here lies a youth, that once each grace adorn'd,
Belov'd by all,—but Bigots whom he scorn'd;
And who blind superstition did engage
With labour'd dullness, and unmanly rage,
To murder the great Patron of the Stage.

* The author thro' misinformation has here made the censure too general.—In justice to the ladies it must be acknowledged, that a great number of them have refrained going to the Play-house, from principle.

† The author and the gentleman who sent this to the press, are desired to excuse the omission of two lines, which we could not insert consistently with our rules.

WHEREAS Margaret, Wife of the Subscriber, has misbehaved so as to forfeit her Title to my Regard, and in my Absence has removed my Goods from my House, and I am apprehensive may run me in Debt: There are therefore to forewarn all Persons not to entertain or trust her on my Account, as I will pay no Debt of her contracting, since the 10th of February 1768.

PETER WALKER,
Rope-Maker, in New-York.

New Blazing-Star, 4th February, 1768.

To the IMPARTIAL PUBLIC.

WHEREAS it has been maliciously reported, that John Thomson, Stage-Waggoner, was the sole Cause of the unhappy Misfortune which happened on the 28th last,—we who were at that Time in the Boat, and had come with Mr. Thomson from Princeton, cannot refrain from clearing an innocent, suffering Man, from that false Imputation under which he at present labours: We do candidly own, that he proffered staying at Woodbridge, but we not willingly consenting to that Proposal, set off; when we came to the Ferry, the Night appeared very agreeable, and we all with one Consent got into the Boat, when about the Middle of the River, a Storm came on, which drove us on a desert Island, where we staid till next Morning, when Mr. Mercereau came to our Assistance.

JOHN KIDD,
ROBERT FRENCH.

To be sold, at private Sale,

By the Subscriber, on the Premises, at Hackinsack,



A Small convenient Farm or Lot, lying on a very public Road from the back Country, Ringwood and Sterling Iron Works, &c. and on Hackinsack River, being the first Landing convenient to that Road, and very suitable for a Merchant or Trader, It adjoins to the River, and is dock'd off 300 Feet, and has upon it the following Improvements, Buildings and Conveniences, viz.

A very good Orchard and Garden, a good Dwelling-House, with a large Passage and two Rooms on a Floor, five of the Rooms with Fire-Places, and all completely finished, the Chimney Pieces tiled, &c. A good Kitchen, 28 Feet by 18, adjoining to one End of the back Part; a Stone Smoke-House, a small Store-House, near the Dwelling-House, with a Chimney; a fine Cedar Barn, an excellent Spring with a Pump, near the Kitchen, and a large Store-House, three Stories high, on the Dock. The Dwelling-House is very pleasantly situated, fronting the River on one Side, and on the other having a View of three large Roads to the Distance of near a Mile on each. Any Person inclining to purchase, may apply at the Place to SAMUEL BRANSON LEYDEKKER.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

GARAT NOEL,

BOOKSELLER;

Has this Day imported, a large Assortment of choice Books, by the Arrival of the Minerva, Captain Tillet, amongst which are,

IN THE LAW.
HAWKINS'S Pleas,
Baron Gilbert's Uses and Trusts,

Jacob's Law Dictionary,
Wood's Institutes,
Jacob's Law Grammar,
Raymond's Reports,
Gilbert's Law of Evidence,
Doct. and Student,
Young Clarke's Magazine,
Observations on the Statutes,
Burrows's Reports,
Blackstone's Commentaries,
Bacon's 5th V. of the Abridgement
Crown Circuit Companion,
Dalruple on Feudal Property,
Every Man his own Lawyer,
Laws of Bills of Exchange, &c.
Laws of Masters and Servants,
The Complete Sheriff,
The Coroner's Guide,

PHYSICK, &c.
Macbride's Essays,

The different Magazines and Reviews as usual; and all Sorts of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, and other Books of Devotion.

Also: The Advertiser gives Notice, that he has for Sale, the following late American Publications:

The History of New-Jersey, by the Hon. Samuel Smith, Esq;
The History of New-York, by the Hon. William Smith, jun. Esq;
The Hon. Mr. Hutchinson's History of the Massachusetts;
The Reverend Mr. Jonathan Edwards's Life and Sermons, and Dissertations.

The Rev. Mr. Parsons's Ingenious Defence of Infant Baptism, against the Insults of the Anabaptists.
Doctor Chauders Appeal to the Publick.

The Advertiser, would likewise inform the Gentlemen of the Law, that Bacon's Abridgement complete in five Volumes Folio; The Attorney's Practice of the King's Bench; the Attorney's Pocket Book, and sundry others now re-printing, are expected to arrive in the first Spring Vessels: Also, the third and fourth Vols. of the Fool of Quality; whose Merits are thought, will exceed those of the former.

Just imported in the Minerva, Capt. Tillet, from London, and to be sold in Hanover-Square, by

Richard Bancker,

A Large Assortment of Cambricks and Lawns, Irish Linens, Clouting Diapers, Flannels Bed Ticks, Russia Sheetings, Checks, and many other Articles, as usual.

Ready Money for clean Rags, May be had of JOHN KEATING, between Burling's-Slip and the Fly-Market, in Queen-Street.

All those that really have the Welfare of their Country at Heart, are desired to consider seriously, the Importance of a Paper Manufactory to this Government, and how much Good they may do it by so small a Matter, as saving only the Linen Rags, especially the fine ones, that would be otherwise useless. This saving is recommended not so much for the Value of the Money that any one may immediately receive for the Rags, which can be but a Trifle at first, as for the Benefit the Public will receive, if the Manufactory is properly encouraged, so as to supply us without importing Paper from Abroad, for which—besides the Money for the first Cost, the Province must be further drain'd to pay a most arbitrary and oppressive Duty thereon, which when the Money is once paid, is entirely lost to us, and returns no more forever. But if paid for Work done among ourselves, it is in a State of a continual Circulation, and will pass thro' our own Hands again and again; and the Duty at least, is a clear Saving in the Cost.

The Saving of Rags requires very little Time or Trouble, nothing more is necessary than a Habit of Care and Attention to preserve instead of throwing them away, when they become otherwise useless. A Paper or Linen Bag for that Purpose should be hung up in some certain Place in every House, and a little Care and Patience would soon, almost infensibly, produce a Habit of Saving, that would have the desired Effect, and supply us with Paper at home sufficient for our own Use, without Money, whereas now we are obliged to send Money abroad, not only to pay for Paper at a high Price, but an oppressive Duty upon it into the Bargain.

Just imported in the Minerva, Captain Tillet, from London, and to be sold by

WILLIAM SHIPMAN,

At Mr. John Ide Myer's, at the lower End of Little Dock-Street, next Door to Mr. John Abel's Flour Store, and near the Coenties-Market, viz.

BLACK and white flowered, and plain Battin, spotted do. figured sarjanet, striped lutehring, Shire muslin, strip'd and colour'd gauze, quality, and shoe binding; superfine worsted shades, bed-side carpeting, flannels; Hose's shoes, neat London made boots, flowered and plain wine glasses, enamel'd half pint wine and water glasses, tumblers; cotton, thread and worsted hose, neat steel snuffers and stands, sugar nippers, nail ditto, cork screws, penknives, lancets, scissars, nut-crackers, very neat gentlemen and ladies steel watch chains, one handsome double bellied plated tea kitchen and hand; two good silver watches, one set of image china, and tea board for do. gilt paper, and plain ditto, prints of New-market, chaise match, and other designs; books of architecture, perpetual instruments for shewing the sun's declination, one case of surgeon's instruments, &c. &c.

N. B. One extraordinary Fire-engine, superior to any ever sent into these parts, and one smaller ditto; the large engine will discharge upwards of 200 gallons of water per minute.

Just imported in the Minerva, Captain Thomas Tillet, and to be sold at the House of

ERASMUS WILLIAMS,

In Broad-Street, near the Exchange, and nearly opposite to General GAGE's;

A Very large assortment of European and India goods, suitable for the spring and summer trade, as follows, viz. A great variety of purples, and fancy calicoes and cottons, chintzes, and plated furniture cotton of all prices, Tea, 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide cotton and linen check; Saxon blue, green, yellow, scarlet and crimson furniture checks, blue and white striped Hollands and cottons, long lawns, from £ 7, to £ 12 per piece, dyed pillows, fustians and jeans, corded and figured dimities, cotton counterpanes; silk 3-4 damascus's, check and coloured handkerchief. A very large assortment of Irish linens, sort-ed in trunks, from 2s. per yard to 11s. 6d. per yard; yard-wide, 3-4 and 7-8 Indian dimities, moreas humhums, long cloths, cassacs, jacknets, alliballies, mulmulls, flowered tan-jobs, cambrick, from 40s. to 80s. per piece, minionets, figured, striped, sprigged, plain, blue and green thread lawns; lawn aprons, figured, broad damask and diaper table cloths, and fringed ditto, napkins, &c. clouting diapers; narrow, plain, and Russia huckabacks, 7-8 garlix, 3-4 dowlases, from 40s. to 78s. Russia diaper, gulex L'olland, quadruple Selisia's, oznaburg. Excellent fine hyson tea, and a few casks of Smyrna raisins.

N. B. The whole of the above goods have been bought in London, by a competent judge, and paid for in cash, consequently are shipped on the best terms, and will be sold extremely low, for cash, or very short credit, to safe hands.—Any merchant, store, or shop-keeper, inclining to purchase the whole or any large quantity, either in the package, or when open'd, will be treated with upon a very low advance, from the original invoice, by applying as above directed. 11 City of New-York, February 11, 1768.

To the Gentlemen Freeholders, and Freemen of the said City and County of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,
PERMIT me as a Native of this Province, and an old Servant of the City, to request your Votes and Interest at the ensuing General Election for Assembly Men; should I have the Honour to be elected One, for this City and County, I will discharge the high Trust reposed in me, as becomes a truly just and honest Man, wherein must naturally be included a faithful Subject to the Crown, and a zealous Asserter of the Liberty of the People.

I am, Gentlemen,
With profound Respect,
Your obedient, and
Very humble Servant,
AMOS DODGE.

To be sold, at public Sale, at Vendue, the 20th Day of April 1768, or at private Sale any Time before;

A Convenient House and Lot of Ground, situate, lying and being in Newark, and very convenient for a Gentleman or Tradesman. For further Particulars inquire of Mr. William Camp, in Newark, or of Henry Sickels, in New-York, who will give an indisputable Title for the same.

T O B E L E T,
THE Corner House back of the City-Hall, now in the Possession of William Horsfield, being two Stories high, and three Rooms and a Bed Room on each Floor; Cellar and Cellar Kitchen, Chair House, with a Pump and Cistern in the Yard; all very convenient.—For further Particulars inquire of
EVERT BYVANCK.

New-York, February 12, 1768.

To the Freeholders and Freemen, of the City and County of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,
MR. James De Lancey, before his Departure for ENGLAND, having, at the Desire of a Number of the Inhabitants, declared his Intention of returning early enough to offer himself as one of your Representatives; and being detained there solely by the Solicitation of many Gentlemen warmly attached to the Interest of America, who were of Opinion, he might during this present Session of Parliament, be of essential Service to his native Country; his Friends therefore take this Opportunity earnestly to request the Favour of your Votes and Interest, at the approaching Election, in Behalf of that Gentleman; whose Zeal for your Service, on the above, and other Occasions, affords the strongest Assurances of his discharging that important Trust, with the utmost Honour and Fidelity.

New-York, February 12, 1768.

To the Freeholders and Freemen, of the City and County of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,
HAVING been advised by many of the Inhabitants of this City, to offer myself as a Candidate at the ensuing Election, I take this Opportunity of publicly requesting the Favour of your Votes and Interest, for me as one of your Representatives. JACOB WALTON.

RED and white PORT, very excellent in Pipes, Hogsheds, and Quarter-Casks, to be sold by CHARLES NICOLL, at the White-Hall. 26.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1313.

[FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1768.]

JOHN A. NOKES, *Versus* TOM A. STILES:
Or, *Queries against Queries.*

[NUMB. III.]

I Profess I had rather be a *Dray-Horse*, doomed for Life to draw heavy Loads of small Beer thro' dirty Roads every Day, and be fed each Night with the *Grains*, than proceed with the *laborious* Task, which my ill Stars have compelled me to engage in. And yet upon more serious Reflection, I think it would be unwarrantable to desist, (supposing, as may be supposed, all planetary Influence out of Question) when there is the smallest Probability that my *Lucubrations* may be of any Advantage to my Country, at a Time when every true *Son of Liberty* is called upon to exert himself. Great and Important have their Services been heretofore, in resisting a Confederacy that was evidently intended to abridge our Freedom. And if any other Set of Men (whether on this or the other Side of the *Atlantic*, matters not) should have formed a Scheme to bring their fellow Citizens into Subjection to whatever Measures they may be pleased to pursue, without any Regard to public Utility; ought not those Men of whatever Trade or Profession, Rank or Dignity, to be looked upon with a jealous Eye, and reduced, by every justifiable Means, to a *due Equality*? Now if the Lawyers, as a Body (let every one except what Individuals he pleases) are justly chargeable with such oppressive Designs, is it not the obvious Duty of every good Common Wealth's-Man to oppose such Proceedings? Let in the *Wooden-Horse*, and your Houses will soon be in Flames. In the *Infancy* of the Country, they might have had some Claim to superior Respect, as being perhaps Persons of superior Education. But, when that Claim exists no longer, I know not why they should still expect that any such Difference should continue to be paid them. And yet, if I am rightly informed (and I presume they are convinced, that in some Instances heretofore produced, I have not been much mistaken) there never was an Election, since the Formation of the Province, when so many of that Profession offered themselves as Candidates. How they will succeed in the *Counties*, Time must soon discover: But if we of this City admit them to represent Us, the Fault must be our own; when we have so many other Persons, of Integrity and Abilities unsuspected and acknowledged, who would think it an Honour (as undoubtedly it is) to be the *free Representatives* of a free and virtuous People: Men whose only Interest it can be to promote the Interest of the Community; and who do not depend for Subsistence, upon the *Quarrels* of their Neighbours; In Towns where they play at *Foot-ball*, I am told that *Glaziers* are commonly the first to encourage the *Diversion*.

Against Article 12th. The Gentlemen of the Law, I doubt not, have refused to support Claims which would have been dangerous to the Province, and which would have rendered Property precarious and insecure. But does it not seem, from this Representation of the Matter, that they think it wonderfully meritorious (for they are a meritorious Set of Men) to refuse a Fee, be the Cause ever so iniquitous? For what Attempt can be more so, then that of endangering the Property of every landed Gentleman in the Province? Are not most of themselves possessed of large real Estates? Are their Titles less liable to be controverted, than those of other Men? And would they not well deserve the Appellation of *Simpletons* indeed, (Honesty, for they are an honest Set of Men, out of the Question) if they countenanced any Proceeding, which was in itself, so contrary to Justice, and at the same Time, diametrically opposite to their own Interest? But, notwithstanding all this, is the *Querist* quite certain, that no one Lawyer was ever concerned with any Gentlemen (those of the Army not excepted) in attempting to lay his Paws upon any Tract of Land, which had long been esteemed private Property? Let him cast his Eye up the *North-River* towards *Albany*, (about 20 Miles on this Side) lay his Hand upon his Heart, and give me (if possible) an unequivocal Answer. Let him also shew me the Man, who in his legal Capacity ever espoused your Cause, (without being paid for it) or where his own Interest was not concern'd, against the arbitrary Proceedings of any military Lord, or any other Lord in Christendom. How did some Folks look upon a certain Occasion? The Mountains were in Labour, and brought forth—a Mouse.

Agst. Art. 13. How did the Lawyers, in 1766, assist in suppressing the Riots? Did they persuade (for they are a persuasive Set of Men) the Rioters

to be quiet? or did they put them into Goal and then hang them, or hang them without putting them into Goal? Or did they take their Swords or Muskets (I think there were some us'd on that Occasion, tho' I cannot say I ever heard of a Lawyer's using any offensive Weapon but one, which is generally well oiled; for they are a smooth Set of Men) and shoot them, or cut them to Pieces? If such Rioters had not been suppressed (even tho' Military Force had been called in) would not the Lawyers have probably suffered as much as any other Set of Men in the Province? And where is the merit (exclusive of the Consideration that they were called upon) of a Man's helping to extinguish the Flames in his Neighbour's House, when he plainly sees, that if they are suffered to spread, his own, in a Quarter of an Hour, will be reduced to Ashes? How cheerfully they left their Families, I cannot say; but that they did not cheerfully leave their Business (if it is worth sticking by) I am bold to pronounce. But did they expect nothing for all their Diligence and faithful Services? Did they apply for no Reward? I, *quere*. i. e. Go Ask the late Assembly: At least, ask them concerning their gratuitous Proceedings, which the *Querist* refers us to, in the subsequent Article.

Agst. Art. 14. I don't know who were the first Promoters of the late Act for the Extension of the Statutes; but I do know who the Gentleman was that excerpted those Statutes; and he has my Thanks for it. But will that Act render Property secure? Shall we have no more Law Suits? i. e. shall we have no more Pettifoggers? If so, and I was able, I would offer an *Hecatomb* to the departed Spirit of CONTENTION.—I forbear saying any Thing to the last Part of this Article, because I do not delight (as the *Querist* seems to do) either in contemplating, or inducing others to contemplate, the Misfortunes of a Family, which I have not the Ability to relieve.

Agst. Art. 15th. Most of the Lawyers in this City, undoubtedly, are known to many of the Citizens. Would it not be strange indeed, were it otherwise? Some of them (and I do not know why we should deal in Generals, when Particulars are only concerned) are highly and deservedly esteemed, and with good Reason; a black Swan for that. But into some of their Hands have we not paid for putting our Business? And would any Man choose to put any Business into any of their Hands, if they could avoid it? for tho' it is as clear as the Sun at Midnight, that in no one Instance, any one of them did ever betray the Trust, which any one of us did ever repose in them; (I shall make no more Apologies for Repetition) yet, as the best of Men may slip, I believe most of us, (for Men are apt to be self-sufficient) if we had it in our own Option, would think it best, upon the whole to mind our own Concerns. *Verbum sat sapienti*: if the *Querist* had done less—our Noses might not have been so much offended. Have you not burnt your Fingers, my good Friend? Can not you hold up your Hand, and cry, a fair Mark, my Lord?

Agst. Art. 16. Are not most of the Lawyers' Estates in the Country, and not in the City? Have not the Country Members, in most Cases, where the Country and City Interests have interfered, outvoted the City Members? If we choose Representatives whose Property is amongst the Country Members, is it not more than probable that they will join with them? Has it not been a frequent Complaint, that this City hath not its due Proportion of Representatives? And shall we be so weak as to strengthen the Country Interest, by preferring any Candidate (how well qualified soever in other Respects some may suppose him) whose Views must be acknowledged to be naturally (and Nature has much to plead) the same with those of the Country Members? O rare Ben Johnson! Fine Representatives for a commercial City! Now, judge ye, my Fellow Citizens, whether they may not do many Acts, circumstanced as they are, which may prejudice you, and yet be of Advantage to themselves. Judge also, whether, tho' they never have promoted any Measure that was prejudicial to your Interests, (as every Man who has been left in the Lurch by them, and saddled with an enormous Bill of Costs, can testify,) it is likely they will continue so miraculously abstemious. And as for their being connected with you, I fancy the Honour they have been graciously pleased to confer upon you, in that Respect, has been amply repaid by the real and substantial Benefits which have resulted to them from their Condescension. For daily Experience now convinces us, that the proudest of the Profession can bow down their Heads to the Dust, and abase themselves in Sackcloth and Ashes for a Vote;

acting no Doubt upon the Principle, that he who humbly himself shall be exalted.

Agst. Art. 17. I know no Ingratitude that we have been guilty of in the Case. What Slanders have been propagated against any Number of Men, who have ever appeared Friends to the Public? I am much obliged to you, Mr. *Querist*; but I and my Countrymen can see for ourselves; and we want to pick out Persons to represent us, who have not only APPEARED to be, but who we know to be our Friends. And as for the Threat, at the latter End of this last *Ferrago*, this Tautological Hodge-podge of Tautology, Chicanery, Impertinence, and Nonsense, (I don't like to out done, even in the Eloquence of the Bar,—see the pretty Epithets which the *Querist* has bestowed upon me, in Parker's last Paper, for Lack of Argument) I say as for the Threat, that they will no longer continue to afford us their Protection, it is un-Christian! Would you, really, Gentlemen, be so hard-hearted (you certainly are not, whatever else you are, an hard-hearted Set of Men) would you be so cruel as to refuse our Money when we offer it to you? Consider the Matter coolly, and let not your Anger get the better of your Discretion, (for you are a discreet Set of Men) and save us, O save us, from ruining ourselves,—from being our own Executioners,—by deigning to accept of our Purse for your friendly Assistance.

These Queries and Observations are humbly offered to the serious Consideration of every candid and judicious Freeholder and Freeman in this City: As to my own Part, I am a Friend to the Lawyers so far as, and no farther than, they are Friends to their Country, and the Cause of Liberty. But I think no Man who is a Lover of Truth and Righteousness, can sit still and hear the Praises of any Set of Men in the World, trumpeted forth by one of their own Body, at least without some little Indignation, when almost every one amongst you, my worthy Fellow Citizens, must know indubitably, that those Praises are only spread abroad to serve a Turn, and to impose upon your Understandings. You want not only Men of Knowledge, but also of Integrity, to represent you. Enquire for such, where such are most likely to be found. Seek not for Dolphins in Forests, nor for Boars in the Ocean. Choose Men whose Occupation tends to serve the Community, diffusing the Conveniences of Life, (Bear Witness to the Truth of this, ye upright Sons of hardy Toil, and honest Industry!) by a Thousand different Conveyances, and spreading Health and Happiness to all the rational Creation. Choose such Men; and not those whose too frequent Practice it hath been (Bear Witness to the Truth of this, ye unfortunate Wights who have felt the Gripe of legal Requisitions!) to take Reward against the Innocent, and grind the Faces of the Poor. Resent the Impositions of the artful Sycophant, (whoever he may be) that endeavours to cringe himself into your good Graces, by assuming a Behaviour, to which he hath before been an utter Stranger. Put the Truths herein advanced to the Man who attempts to gull you by insidious Queries in Favour of a Profession, which, by the Multiplicity and nefarious Arts of its unworthy Professors, is become a Burthen which our Fathers, I presume, would not have borne, however tamely their degenerate Offspring may receive it upon their Shoulders.—And Remember that the Wretch who by this Artifice (if you can call any Thing by that Name, which hath not so much as a Fig-leaf to hide its Shame, cover its Deformity, and conceal its unseemly Parts) endeavours to impose upon your Ignorance, will laugh in his Sleeve (Reason enough, God wot!) if you swallow the Bait; and despise you, more than ever he did before, (and that's a bold Word) for your unprecedented Folly, and unparalleled Credulity. Let Pride therefore conspire with Virtue, to excite your Scorn, and thus make a Vice (you have shewn me the Way, Mr. *Querist*) instrumental to save your own Characters, and serve the Interest of your Country. Mark the Men (for the Men are remarkable) who practice this Fraud, (for they are) I mean the Pettifoggers (a fraudulent, practising Set of Men) and treat their Designs (here I cannot emulate Mr. Stiles, who is for falling Pell-Mell upon Persons—perhaps he wants to bring an Action of Assault and Battery) treat, I say, their Designs with the Contempt they deserve; in other Words, if you value your Repose (and so, Mr. Stiles, I wish you a good Night) if you value your Freedom, (and so Mr. *Querist*, I am very free with you) Let not a Lawyer be one of your Assembly-men.

[CARD the 2d.]

Mr. Noke's Compliments to the whole Body of bad Lawyers upon the Continent; (for he's sure he has said nothing to offend any good one) informs them that he has heard of their Threats (for they are a dreadful Set of Men) to set a Mark upon him; and that he regards them no more than if they had been spoken in Court; and that, notwithstanding the Ignorance and Stupidity with which the honourable Gentlemen are pleased to Compliment him, he defies their utmost Efforts as open Enemies, and hopes he shall never be cajoled so far as to believe them Friends either to himself or any Body else, that he has a Regard for. He likewise takes Leave to hint to them, that as he hath already, exposed their cloven Feet, he is not at all apprehensive of the least future Mischief, either to himself or the discerning Publick, from private Pieces, or political Machinations.

L O N D O N.

In an Address (from one who files himself an obscure Parson) to the worthy Electors of G. Britain, there is the following Piece of Advice, viz.

—“**A**BOVE all, be mindful to spurn the General Warrant Men, the Stamp-Act Men, the Window Light Men, the Men who voted away their own privileges in the affair of Libels, and did what they could to enslave you and your posterity. There are another class of gentry you ought to despise: the gentlemen of the Hunt, who tyrannize over all round them; and by fines and actions punish such as have as good a right, in equity, to take game as themselves.”

CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina, Dec. 22. By Letters from the Creeks we learn, that Mr. Commissary Macintosh had delivered the Superintendent's Talks to all the Towns; and the chief Indians in their Answers promised to give Satisfaction for the Murders committed at St. Mary's River, which they have since repeated to the Governors of Georgia and East-Florida.

A Letter from St. Augustine dated the 28th. says, Governor Grant was then holding a Congress with the Creek Indians at Fort Picolata on St. Juan's River; that the Indians had promised to deliver up those who lately murdered the two white People on St. Mary's River, to be put to Death, two of which were Sons of a Headman, called Philchee, who readily gave them up.

A Vessel has lately loaded here with Provisions for Doctor Turnbull's Settlement in East-Florida, where he daily expects to establish a Grecian Colony.

Samples of Cotton, the Product of East-Florida, have lately been received here, which is esteemed, by good Judges, to be equal to any in the World.

Dec. 29. We hear that a Party of Creek Indians have lately fallen upon a hunting Party of Chick-saws in their Camp, and killed most of them. If this be true, it is probable the War among the Southern Indians will become general.

By Intelligence from St. Augustine we learn, that Governor Grant had been a Voyage in his Vessel the East-Florida, from Picolata as far as the Great-Lake, and is so well pleased with St. John's River, that he intends immediately to make a Settlement there, as that River is settling very fast and will soon be the most flourishing Part of the Province.—Messieurs Penman, McDougal, &c. are now settled at the Muskitoes, and great Things are expected from that Quarter.—We also learn, that Governor Grant is much pleased with the Issue of the late Congress with the Creek Indians at Picolata: It was begun, carried on, and finished to the Satisfaction of all concerned.

Jan. 5. Advices from Pensacola of the 19th ult. say, “The Island and City of New-Orleans are still, to all Appearance, under no particular Government: The French and Spaniards seem to share it between them. Our West-Florida Merchants continue to dispose of large Quantities of Goods through that Channel; and, it is believed, to great Advantage.”

Jan. 19. From Fort Prince-George, we learn, that a desperate Negro Villain named Cain, who in August 1764, attacked Mr. M'Pherson, to whom he belonged, and wounded him, with several of his Family, afterwards escaping into the Woods, and for the apprehension of whom, a Reward was offered by Proclamation, was brought to the said Fort, and delivered to Mr. Keough, the Commandant, by the Cherokees, who lately took him in the Woods.

Five Hundred Pounds Sterling hath been voted by the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly, as a Reward to Mr. Veitch, an Overseer in Granville Parish, for making public his Invention of a Machine for beating Rice, which with six ordinary Horses, will, in one Season, beat out Six hundred Barrels of Rice.

Feb. 2. We learn from Bermuda, that Captain Beth Hervey, arrived there the Beginning of last Month, from Dominico, who brought an Account that a French Man of War had seized and condemn-

ed several English Vessels at St. Pierre, for Reasons unknown; and that eight Vessels had also been seized, for coming nearer to the Coasts of the French Islands than is permitted by their Edicts and Regulations.

Great Quantities of Hemp raised in this Province, were shipped last Year to London, but we learn that the Shippers are likely to lose by it, owing to the interested Measures taken to depreciate its Value, by some concerned in the Baltick Trade. However, we are likely to expend it all among ourselves, as there are three or four considerable Rope-Works already set up, and more are intended. If Individuals had encouraged this Article only half as much as Government, they might have had all our raw Hemp, and sent it back to us in Cordage, both at their own Prices.

At the Court of General Sessions, begun on Monday the 18th of January, thirty Indictments were given out to the Grand-Jury, who returned 23 True Bills. George Burns, Arthur Sikes and Thomas Grey, convicted of robbing and barbarously treating Mr. Scott, commonly called Ready-Money Scott, were sentenced to be hanged on Wednesday the 10th Instant: Sikes was recommended to Mercy.—James Spikes, and James Ashworth, convicted of Horse-stealing, were burnt in the Hand. A Person for killing a Negro in the Heat of Passion, was fined 350l. another for making Negroes under his Care whip a white Person, fined 100l. A Woman for keeping a disorderly House, a Man for assaulting a Constable in the Execution of his Office, and others for Assaults, were severally fined.

Feb. 9. Between 40 and 50 Sail of Vessels, chiefly Ships, Snows and Brigs, have arrived here since last Friday Morning, the greater Part from Great-Britain.—A Number far exceeding any that have ever arrived here in the same Space of Time.

Mr. Bowen, who received a Medal from the Society of Arts in London, for his introducing the Manufacture of Vermicelli, Sago, Salop, Soy, &c. in the Province of Georgia, is arrived here from London, in his Way to that Province, and we are told has obtained a Royal Patent for manufacturing those Commodities there, to be imported into G. Britain; and that the Government has contracted with him to Supply the Royal Navy, Hospitals, &c. with these Necessaries.

Feb. 16. On Wednesday last put in here, the Brig St. Peter, William Cawsey, Master, from London for Halifax, having on board about thirty Passengers: She had been at Sea upwards of 100 Days, and was blown off the Coast of Nova-Scotia.

The same Day George Burns and Thomas Grey, convicted for robbing and barbarously treating Mr. Scott, were hanged according to their Sentence. Arthur Sikes and Ephraim Jones, convicted for the same Crime: together with Jonathan Clarke alias McConnell, condemned at October Sessions for stealing Negroes, have all received his Majesty's most gracious and free Pardon.

Yesterday the Negro Villain Cain, who in August 1764, attacked and wounded his Master Mr. Isaac McPherson, &c. was brought to Town under a Guard of Soldiers from Fort Prince-George, Keewee; and 'tis hoped, will soon meet with his Deserts.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.

The following is the Extract of a Letter, which came by Express on Saturday last, from a Chief of the Indians, living at the Great Island, in the West-Branch of the Sasquehanna, in answer to the Message sent them by Captain WILLIAM PATTERSON, published in No. 1310 of this Paper.

Loving Brother, February 17, 1768.

I Received your Speech by Gersham Hicks, and have sent one of my Relations to you with a String of Wampum and the following Answer.

Loving Brother,

I am glad to hear from you.—I understand that you are very much grieved, and that the Tears run from your Eyes.—With both my Hands I now wipe away those Tears; and, as I don't doubt but your Heart is disturbed, I remove all the Sor-row from it, and make it easy as it was before. I will now sit down, and smoke my Pipe.—I have taken fast hold of the Chain of Friendship; and when I give it a Pull, If I find my Brothers, the English, have let it go, it will then be time for me to let go too, and take Care of my Family.—There are four of my Relations murdered by Stump; and all I desire is, that he may suffer for his wicked Action; I shall then think that your People have the same Goodness in their Hearts as formerly, and intend to keep it there. As it was the Evil Spirit who caused Stump to commit this bad Action, I blame none of my Brothers the English but him.

I desire that the People of Juniata may sit still on their Places, and not put themselves to any Hardships, by leaving their Habitations; whenever Danger is coming, they shall know it before it comes on them. I am

Your loving Brother,

To Captain William Patterson. Shawana Ben.

NEW-YORK, March 4.

Wednesday March second, arrived here Capt. Finglas from South-Carolina, in eight Days Passage, who informs us that Capt. Farrell arrived there the Thirtieth of February, after a disagreeable Passage of 27 Days; who on the 29th of January off Cape Hatteras, was struck by a very violent Clap of Thunder, which carried away his Main Top-Mast, and the Head of his Main-Mast: But on the 12th of February, being the Day before he arrived, being at Anchor off Carolina, he weighing his Anchor at seven o'Clock in the Morning, he had the most melancholy Sight and Accident that ever he saw, which was his Mate John Studdon, killed dead on the Spot, without ever making the least Motion of Life; It happened by the Rop of the Windless giving way, and the Hand Spike took him under his Right Ear.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward-Entries.

Sally, Hunt, and Endeavour, from Virginia. Seafower, Lawton, Rhode-Island. Thistle, Marquis, Lisbon. King George, Finglas, South-Carolina. Polly, Shand, St. Christophers. Outward Entries.—Thomas and Catharine, Stevenson, for Grenadoes. Halifax, Smith, Cork. Triton, Anderson, and Conway, Lisbon. Minerva, Tillet, London. Hannah, Kilcey, North-Carolina. Hester, Lightbourn, St. Croix. Cleared for Departure.—Hannah, Kelfay, to N. Carolina, Catharine, Dobson, Bristol. Catharine, Stevenson, Grenades. Polly, Peck, St. Croix. Resolution, Chevalier, London. Hellen, Watt, Belfast and Complectown. Sally, Horwood, Pole. Phenix, Miller, and Jenny, Mears, Londonderry. Nancy, Auce, Surinam. Polly, Daggit, Halifax. Alicey, Campbell, and Thomas and Catharine, Heats, North-Carolina. Marlborough, Richards, Virginia. Charlotte, Albany, Monto-Christo. Dutcheff of Leinster, Sinnett, Dublin.

Mr. H O L T,

In answer to the paragraph of the letter published in your last week's paper, relating to late election in the borough of Westchester, please to infer the following observations, which I made at the time, being myself upon the spot, an indifferent spectator, and no ways interested in the event of the controversy.

The returning officer appeared to me to act with great caution and impartiality, but if any partiality was shown by him, it rather inclined to the side of Mr. Morris, than that of Mr. De Lancey. It's true, four persons said to be freemen of the borough, offered to vote for Mr. Morris, and were rejected by the returning officer, as I understood, for the following reasons.

1st. That by an act of assembly, made since the grant of the Westchester charter, every person within this province, entitled to vote for assembly-men, must have a freehold estate of forty pounds, &c. except in the corporations of New-York and Albany, where freemen by the same act are entitled to vote,—the borough of Westchester not being included in the exception, the returning officer naturally concluded that the persons intitled to vote within that borough must stand upon the general qualification prescribed by the act, viz. by having a freehold estate of the value of forty pounds, &c.

2d. That three of the freemen who offered to vote were non-residents, had no estates, either real or personal nor exercised or carried on any kind of trade, business, or occupation whatsoever within the borough.

3d. Because it appeared to be contrary to the usage of the borough, to admit freemen to vote in the choice of a burgess. No instance could be produced in which a freeman had ever been suffered to vote in that borough for an assembly-man; but on the contrary, it was plainly proved, that at an election in the year 1750, a freeman offered to vote for John De Lancey, Esq; who was one of the then candidates, and his vote was objected to, by the late Col. Morris, the other candidate, because he was a freeman only, and not a freeholder, and his vote was accordingly rejected.

The writ it's true commanded the returning officer to choose by freemen as well as freeholders; this has ever been the form of the writ, as I am informed, and yet freemen never suffered to vote within the borough, for the election of a burgess, how this form came to be made is well known, it was taken from the form of the writs for electing of burgesses in England, which always commanded the returning officers there, to elect by freemen and freeholders: this is also evident from the writ being directed to the Bailiff of the borough of Westchester, whereas the borough has no such officer, the returning officer being called in their charter a Serjeant of the Mace; but in England the returning officer, in almost every borough is called a Bailiff, and surely the clerk of the crown's having made use of a wrong form of a writ, cannot prejudice the election; nor was the electing officer any further to regard the writ, than as it corresponded and agreed with the usage of the borough, and the laws of the province, both of which were expressly against an election of freemen within that borough.

To the Freeholders and Freemen of the City of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

MR. De Lancey having in his Letters of the 12th of December last, assured his Friends that he will certainly embark in the New-York Packet, which leaves Falmouth this Month: It is become highly necessary to make this Information public, to obviate an Objection, arising from his Absence, which of late has been industriously propagated, with a View to influence your Voices against that Gentleman at the ensuing Election.

New-York, March 3d 1768.

WANTED,

A Good House Maid and Kitchen Maid; also a smart Lad, to wait at Table, with good Characters.—Inquire of the Printer at the Exchange.

To be sold, at public Vendue, the 17th of March (if not sold at private Sale before,) at the Head of Hempstead Harbour, in Queen's County;

A Small Farm, of about 80 Acres, containing a good House, (having a pleasant Prospect into said Harbour, and the Sound,) of 30, by 34 Feet, Chimney at each end, four Rooms on a Floor, a good Cellar under the whole; the Land about half cleared, with two small bearing Orchards, and two small Barns, ten Acres of Mowing Ground, and more may easily be made, being all in good Fence.—Any Person inclining to purchase or view the Premises may apply to (13 10) GEORGE WEEKS.